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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

SHANE TRACEY, ) Case No.: 2:09-CV-1257-GMN-PAL  
)  
Plaintiff, ) **ORDER**  
vs. )  
)  
AMERICAN FAMILY MUTUAL )  
INSURANCE COMPANY; DOES I )  
through XX; and ROE CORPORATIONS )  
I through XX, )  
)  
Defendant. )  
)

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**INTRODUCTION**

Before the Court is Defendant, American Family Mutual Insurance Co.'s Motion In Limine to exclude evidence of Plaintiff's thoracic discogram and to exclude opinion testimony of Plaintiff's treating physicians relating to his purported disc injury (ECF No. 106). Plaintiff has filed a Response to both motions (ECF No. 105).

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant's Motion In Limine is DENIED.

**FACTS AND BACKGROUND**

This case arises from an accident in which Plaintiff, Shane Tracey, was hit by another vehicle and suffered an injury. Following the accident Plaintiff underwent a surgery performed by Dr. Mark Kabins to relieve Plaintiff's back pain. The cause of Plaintiff's back pain is in dispute by Defendant. Defendant contends that the resulting surgery is not covered by Plaintiff's UIM policy because the back injury was not caused by the accident in question.

Defendant contends that Plaintiff's surgery was predicated on a procedure called a

1 'discogram' or 'discography' which the defense claims is a controversial exercise which  
2 purports to diagnose disc disease or disc injury. According to Defendant, the process of  
3 discography involves the injection of contrast material into intervertebral discs,  
4 pressurizing a needle within the disc, and asking the patient if it hurts. Discography has  
5 been performed on the lumbar spine (lower back) for decades and, while it remains a  
6 highly controversial procedure, it has been widely studied, tested and debated such that it  
7 qualifies as an admissible scientific procedure. Defendant explains that discography  
8 performed on the thoracic spine is a recent development in medicine, and is considered  
9 an 'emerging' test. Claiming that both the testing for and the diagnosis of thoracic disc  
10 injury rests upon fatally defective foundation, Defendant moves to exclude any testimony  
11 about the procedure or opinion based upon Plaintiff's thoracic discography pursuant to  
12 *Daubert v Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 592 (1993).

13 Defendant cites to the International Spine Intervention Society (ISIS), a medical  
14 society which provides guidelines to pain management physicians. According to the ISIS  
15 thoracic discography has not been tested for its efficacy or reliability, and has not  
16 achieved general acceptance:

17 ... However, no studies have demonstrated the prevalence of  
18 thoracic discogenic pain. The literature is limited to one  
19 publication that described a technique for thoracic discography.

20 \* \* \*

21 Because thoracic discography has been insufficiently studied and  
22 reported in the literature, there are no data on its validity and  
23 utility. At this stage of its evolution in clinical practice it is a  
24 presumptive procedure. The present recommendations, therefore,  
25 are limited to its technical aspects. No recommendations based  
upon published evidence are possible as to its appropriate or  
optimal application in clinical practice.

1 *Spinal Diagnostic Treatment & Procedures, International Spine Intervention Society,*  
2 copyright 2004.

3 Defendant also cites to a 2008 article that contained a systematic review of  
4 thoracic discography in the journal *Pain Physician*. The abstract of that article provided:

5 Even though the prevalence of thoracic pain has been reported to  
6 be 15% of the general population and up to 22% of the  
7 population in interventional pain management settings, **the role**  
8 **of thoracic discs as a cause of chronic thoracic and extra**  
9 **thoracic pain has not been well researched.** The intervertebral  
discs, zygapophysial or facet joints, and other structures  
including the costovertebral and costotransverse joints have been  
identified as a source of thoracic pain.

10 \*\*\*

11  
12 **Based on the available evidence for this systematic review,**  
13 **thoracic provocation discography is provided with a weak**  
14 **recommendation for the diagnosis of discogenic pain in the**  
**thoracic spine,** if conservative treatment has failed.

15 *Singh, V., et. al., Pain Physician, September-October 2008, Volume V, pp. 631-42*  
16 *(emphasis added).*

17 Based on the above, Defendant contends that no studies of any kind, peer-  
18 reviewed or otherwise, have documented the supposed prevalence of disc injury in the  
19 mid-back or thoracic spine. Furthermore, Defendant alleges that no peer-reviewed  
20 research supports thoracic discography as a diagnostic tool and that doctors are cautioned  
21 that no such evidence exists. Defendant's motion in limine requests an order prohibiting  
22 the Plaintiff from presenting evidence of thoracic discography and excluding evidence of  
23 thoracic disc disease purportedly diagnosed by discogram, evidence of surgery and any  
24 and all other treatments predicated on thoracic discography.

25 ///

## DISCUSSION

A motion in limine is a procedural device to obtain an early and preliminary ruling on the admissibility of evidence. Black's Law Dictionary defines it as "[a] pretrial request that certain inadmissible evidence not be referred to or offered at trial. Typically, a party makes this motion when it believes that mere mention of the evidence during trial would be highly prejudicial and could not be remedied by an instruction to disregard." Black's Law Dictionary 1109 (9th Ed. 2009). Although the Federal Rules of Evidence do not explicitly authorize a motion in limine, the Supreme Court has held that trial judges are authorized to rule on motions in limine pursuant to their authority to manage trials. *Luce v. United States*, 469 U.S. 38, 41 n.4 (1984).

It is settled law that in limine rulings are provisional. Such "rulings are not binding on the trial judge [who] may always change his mind during the course of a trial." *Ohler v. United States*, 529 U.S. 753, 758 n.3 (2000); accord *Luce*, 469 U.S. at 41 (noting that in limine rulings are always subject to change, especially if the evidence unfolds in an unanticipated manner). "Denial of a motion in limine does not necessarily mean that all evidence contemplated by the motion will be admitted to trial. Denial merely means that without the context of trial, the court is unable to determine whether the evidence in question should be excluded." *Ind. Ins. Co.*, 326 F. Supp. 2d at 846.

Judges have broad discretion when ruling on motions in limine. See *Jenkins v. Chrysler Motors Corp.*, 316 F.3d 663, 664 (7th Cir. 2002). However, a motion in limine should not be used to resolve factual disputes or weigh evidence. See *C&E Servs., Inc., v. Ashland, Inc.*, 539 F. Supp. 2d 316, 323 (D.D.C. 2008). To exclude evidence on a motion in limine "the evidence must be inadmissible on all potential grounds." *E.g., Ind. Ins. Co. v. Gen. Elec. Co.*, 326 F. Supp. 2d 844, 846 (N.D. Ohio 2004). "Unless evidence meets this high standard, evidentiary rulings should be deferred until trial so that questions of

1 foundation, relevancy and potential prejudice may be resolved in proper context.”  
2 *Hawthorne Partners v. AT&T Tech., Inc.*, 831 F. Supp. 1398, 1400 (N.D. Ill. 1993). This  
3 is because although rulings on motions in limine may save “time, costs, effort and  
4 preparation, a court is almost always better situated during the actual trial to assess the  
5 value and utility of evidence.” *Wilkins v. Kmart Corp.*, 487 F. Supp. 2d 1216, 1219 (D.  
6 Kan. 2007).

7 Rule 702 states: “If scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist  
8 the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, a witness  
9 qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education, may testify  
10 thereto in the form of an opinion or otherwise.” Fed. R. Evid. 702. In 1993, the Supreme  
11 Court interpreted this rule and established the current standards for admissibility of expert  
12 testimony. *See Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharms., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993). Prior to  
13 *Daubert*, the federal courts had applied the “general acceptance” standard of *Frye v.*  
14 *United States*. 293 F. 1013, 1014 (D.C. 1923). In *Daubert*, the Supreme Court held that  
15 the Federal Rules of Evidence had superseded the *Frye* rule. *See Daubert*, 509 U.S. at  
16 587. General acceptance is no longer required, although it is relevant. The Court must  
17 ensure that specialized evidence is relevant and reliable. *Id.* at 589.

18 Faced with a proffer of expert scientific testimony . . . the trial  
19 judge must determine at the outset . . . whether the expert is  
20 proposing to testify to (1) scientific knowledge that (2) will assist  
21 the trier of fact to understand or determine a fact in issue. This  
22 entails a preliminary assessment of whether the reasoning or  
23 methodology underlying the testimony is scientifically valid and  
24 of whether that reasoning or methodology properly can be  
25 applied to the facts in issue.

24 *Id.* at 592–93 (footnote omitted). Under the *Daubert* line of cases, a judge has discretion  
25 under Rule 702 as a “gatekeeper to decide what evidence is relevant, reliable, and helpful

1 to the trier of fact.” *Desrosiers v. Flight Int’l of Fla., Inc.*, 156 F.3d 952, 961 (9th Cir.  
2 1998). It is a “flexible” test. *Id.*

3 In their gate-keeping role, district court judges are to consider four nonexclusive  
4 factors to determine if the expert opinion is developed by the scientific method. *Cabrera*  
5 *v. Cordis Corp.*, 134 F.3d 1418, 1420 (9th Cir. 1998).

6 District court judges are to consider not only (1) whether the  
7 method has gained general acceptance in the relevant scientific  
8 community, but also (2) whether the method has been peer-  
9 reviewed, (3) whether the method “can be (and has been) tested,”  
and (4) whether there is a “known or potential rate of error.”

10 *Cabrera*, 134 F.3d at 1420 citing *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 594.

11 Defendant argues that the opinions of Plaintiff’s treating physicians, Drs. Kabins  
12 and Dunn are based upon nothing but the Plaintiff’s own subjective reports of increased  
13 pain after the motor vehicle accident and that they did not undertake any differential  
14 diagnosis to eliminate other possible causes of Plaintiff’s pain.

15 Plaintiff argues that thoracic discograms are rare but are reliable and scientifically  
16 valid. Plaintiff cites to a 1994 article authored by Kurt Schellhas, M.D., and others that,  
17 “Thoracic discography has been described previously as highly useful in the investigation  
18 of thoracic, chest, and upper abdominal pain associated with thoracic disc herniation.”  
19 *Spine*, Volume 19, Number 18, pp. 2103-2109 (1994). This article indicates that  
20 discography is the only way to test degenerative thoracic disc abnormalities seen on MR  
21 imaging studies. Another article cited was published in the journal entitled *Pain*  
22 *Physician*, an article written by the same doctor the Defendant references. In this earlier  
23 article, Dr. Vijay Singh stated that thoracic discography identifies and confirms a thoracic  
24 disc as a pain generator, that it is a safe procedure and provides a more complete  
25 description of thoracic disc pathology correlated with MRI or CT findings. Vijay Singh,

1 M.D., *Pain Physician*, 2004:7:451-458, ISSN 1533-3159. Based on the excerpts of Dr.  
2 Singh's article it appears this procedure is used in conjunction with other diagnosing  
3 tools, such as MRI's to identify the source of back pain. Because it is an invasive  
4 procedure it is cautioned that it should only be used when all other methods have been  
5 exhausted. *Provocative Discography: Current status, Biomedical Imaging and*  
6 *Intervention Journal*, received 1 June 2005; accepted 5 July 2005, produced by the  
7 Graduate Medical School, Singapore Health Services. It was noted that there are "very  
8 few indications for thoracic discography and it is rarely performed . . . thoracic  
9 discography may demonstrate disc pathology that is not seen on MR imaging. *Id.* at pg. 3.

10 Plaintiff argues that in his 2008 article, Dr. Singh concluded the systematic review  
11 of thoracic discography as a diagnostic test for back pain should be given a weak  
12 recommendation primarily because there seemed to be insufficient evidence to conclude  
13 otherwise. Furthermore, Plaintiff notes that the article indicated that the method had been  
14 used over the years and is considered to be superior to other imaging methods and it  
15 continues to be the standard to determine whether or not a particular disc is painful. Dr.  
16 Vater's deposition testimony confirmed that Plaintiff's doctors used thoracic discography  
17 to help diagnosis the source of the pain as a piece of the puzzle, also relying on MRI and  
18 other things. (See Dr. Vater's deposition, pg. 5 of Plaintiff's response.) Plaintiff explains  
19 that there are few studies which have evaluated the effectiveness of thoracic discography  
20 because there are a small number of thoracic spine injuries and that although there does  
21 exist one article which questions the assistance of thoracic discography does not mean the  
22 procedure is flawed.

23 Defendant appears to be requesting a complete exclusion of all testimony  
24 regarding thoracic discography and does not address the fact that Plaintiff's witnesses  
25 appear to only be his treating physicians who used the procedure as part of their diagnosis

1 for treatment as opposed to being experts specifically retained or employed to provide  
2 post-litigation expert witness testimony. Defendant concludes that because thoracic  
3 discography has not been qualified as scientifically reliable, the only other basis that  
4 Plaintiff's treating physicians have to make their determination of what caused Plaintiff's  
5 injury is what Plaintiff told them. Therefore, because the doctors have not conducted a  
6 differential diagnosis or presented any other discernible science to explain their  
7 diagnosis, they should not be allowed to testify as to what caused Plaintiff's injury.

8 Nevada federal courts have held that "[s]ince a treating physician's opinion on  
9 matters such as 'causation, future treatment, extent of disability and the like' are part of  
10 the ordinary care of a patient, a treating physician may testify to such opinion." *Elgas v.*  
11 *Colorado Belle Corp.*, 179 F.R.D. 296 (D. Nev. 1998) (quoting *Piper v. Harnischfeger*  
12 *Corp.*, 170 F.R.D. 173, 174-75 (D. Nev. 1997)). The court need not address whether a  
13 differential diagnosis is a scientifically reliable way for a treating physician to determine  
14 the cause of a patient's injury at this time but the court does notes that caution must be  
15 taken when allowing treating physicians to testify as to the cause of a patient's injury  
16 because some issues of causation do not lend themselves to certainties. *Morin v. U.S.*,  
17 534 F.Supp.2d 1179, (D. Nev. 2005). See *Benedi v. McNeil-P.P.C., Inc.*, 66 F.3d 1378,  
18 1384 (4th Cir.1995) (permitting treating physician to render an opinion that combining  
19 alcohol with therapeutic doses of acetaminophen caused liver disease in light of "medical  
20 community's daily use of the same methodologies in diagnosing patients"); *Mason v.*  
21 *Texaco, Inc.*, 741 F.Supp. 1472, 1497 (D.Kan.1990), aff'd in part, 948 F.2d 1546 (10th  
22 Cir.1991), cert. denied, 504 U.S. 910, 112 S.Ct. 1941, 118 L.Ed.2d 547 (1992) (certain  
23 issues of causation "do not lend themselves to the same certainties as do diseases such as  
24 asbestosis, whose cause is readily attributable to a particular agent or class of agents. . .  
25 A medical degree or training does not confer any magical qualities upon those experts for



1 both plaintiff and defendant who testified on the causation issue.”); *Sutera v. Perrier*  
2 *Group of America Inc.*, 986 F.Supp. 655, 667 (D.Mass.1997) (treating physician was  
3 oncologist and hematologist but lacked expertise to testify as to causal link between  
4 benzene and leukemia). However, allowing Plaintiff’s treating physicians to testify in  
5 this case regarding the diagnostic methods used to find the source of Plaintiff’s back pain,  
6 does not present the same dilemmas of the above cited cases.

7       The Court finds that Defendant’s motion to exclude all evidence and testimony of  
8 thoracic discography is overly broad. Plaintiff is allowed to ask his treating physicians  
9 questions regarding the diagnostic tests they performed, the cause of Plaintiff’s back pain  
10 and treatment, etc., as appropriate under Nevada law regardless of the method. *See Piper*  
11 170 F.R.D. 173. They are witnesses testifying as to the facts of their examination,  
12 diagnosis and treatment and their opinions about the cause of an injury or the extent of  
13 any remaining disability in this regard are a necessary part of the treatment of the patient.  
14 *Kirkland v. Union Pacific Railroad*, 189 F.R.D. 604 (D.Nev. 1999). Plaintiff may ask his  
15 treating physicians to give their opinion, as a treating physician, as to whether this kind of  
16 injury was caused by being in a vehicle that was recently struck and rolled over. These  
17 opinions do not make them expert witnesses and Defendant will have an opportunity to  
18 question the weight to be given their use of such questionable diagnostic tests.

19       There is no evidence that Plaintiff intends to call these doctors to testify to  
20 anything more than what one would ordinarily expect a treating physician to testify.  
21 However, if those same treating physicians were specifically retained or employed to  
22 render a medical opinion based upon factors that were not learned in the course of the  
23 treatment for the patient, then that expert testimony would need to be submitted to the  
24 court for approval and recognition upon voir dire and the court would need to determine  
25 whether a sufficient basis for qualification of the witness as an expert exists and whether

1 the procedure is an admissible scientific theory pursuant to Rule 702. *Elgas*, 179 F.R.D.  
2 at 298. As Plaintiff has not named any expert witnesses, the issues raised by Defendant  
3 regarding the admissibility of thoracic discography as a diagnostic tool are not relevant.

4 Under Nevada law, treating physicians are not considered retained experts. They  
5 should be allowed to testify as to treatment, diagnosis (including causation), and  
6 prognosis based upon their treatment of the patient and their medical training. Therefore,  
7 Plaintiff will be allowed to question his treating physicians in regards to how they  
8 determined the precise location of Plaintiff's back pain including any diagnostic tests  
9 they conducted.

10 **CONCLUSION**

11 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant's Motion In Limine ECF No. 104 is  
12 DENIED.

13 DATED this 21st day of September, 2010.

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Gloria M. Navarro  
United States District Judge  
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